



**Department of Community Correction**

*"Service with Excellence and Integrity"*

**2004-05  
ANNUAL REPORT**

**Mission Statement:** *“To promote public safety and a crime-free lifestyle by providing cost-effective community-based sanctions, and enforcing state laws and court mandates in the supervision and treatment of adult offenders.”*



## Philosophy

*“We provide opportunities for positive change.”*

## Background

When the Arkansas Legislature passed the Community Punishment Act (548) in 1993, the Department of Community Punishment was created. The purpose of this act was to establish an agency to assume the responsibilities of management of all community punishment facilities and services, execute the orders of the criminal courts of the state of Arkansas, and provide for the supervision, treatment, rehabilitation, and restoration of adult offenders as useful law-abiding citizens within the community.

The ultimate goal of the act was to balance the need for punishment with services and to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens, with responsibility for the administration of all community correction facilities, services and means of supervision, including probation and parole and any other types of post release supervision.

On August 13, 2001, the 83<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Arkansas General Assembly enacted a bill to change the name of the Department of Community Punishment to the Department of Community Correction (DCC). The act also changed the Board of Correction and Community Punishment to the Board of Corrections. The Board provides policy and operational oversight for the Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC), Arkansas Correctional School District, and the DCC.

*The Department of Community Correction (DCC) provides equal employment opportunities without discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, age, pregnancy, disability, or veteran status. This policy and practice relates to all phases of employment including, but not limited to, recruiting, hiring, placement, promotion, transfer, layoff, recall, termination, rates of pay, or other forms of compensation, training, use of facilities, and participation in agency-sponsored activities and programs.*

# Letter from the Director



December 31, 2005

The Honorable Mike Huckabee  
Governor of Arkansas  
Governor's Office, State Capitol  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201



Dear Governor Huckabee:

The Department of Community Correction (DCC) respectfully submits the 2004-05 Annual Report. This report reflects the hard work and dedication of DCC employees in meeting the highest standards of effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity.

The tremendous progress made thus far has been documented through a chronology of accomplishments detailed in this report. Some highlights include the construction and establishment of a technical violator center in Malvern, implementation of transitional housing licensure requirements, and met or exceeded performance measures established in the DCC strategic plan. As we finished the 2005 Fiscal Year, we prepared to expand the state's drug courts and day reporting centers.

We continually strive to foster new partnerships with organizations and agencies to provide services and/or enhance service delivery. We look forward to continuing and increasing community relations to facilitate the agency mission. We expect that our efforts have and will continue to have a positive affect on the quality of life of offenders and the citizens of the great state of Arkansas.

Respectfully submitted,

G. David Guntharp



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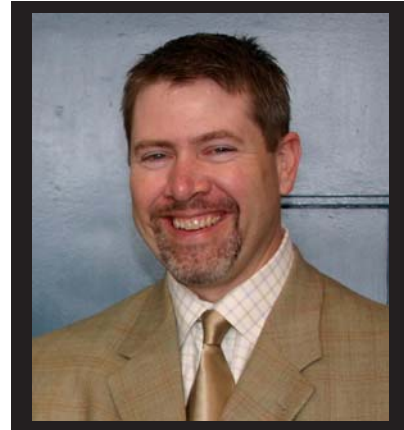
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# Board of Corrections

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**Drew Baker, Chair**  
**Kelly Pace, Vice Chair**  
**Leroy Brownlee, Parole Board Chair**  
**William Ferren, Secretary**  
**Pastor J. Aaron Hawkins**  
**Dr. Mary Parker**  
**Benny Magness**



*Drew Baker, Chair*

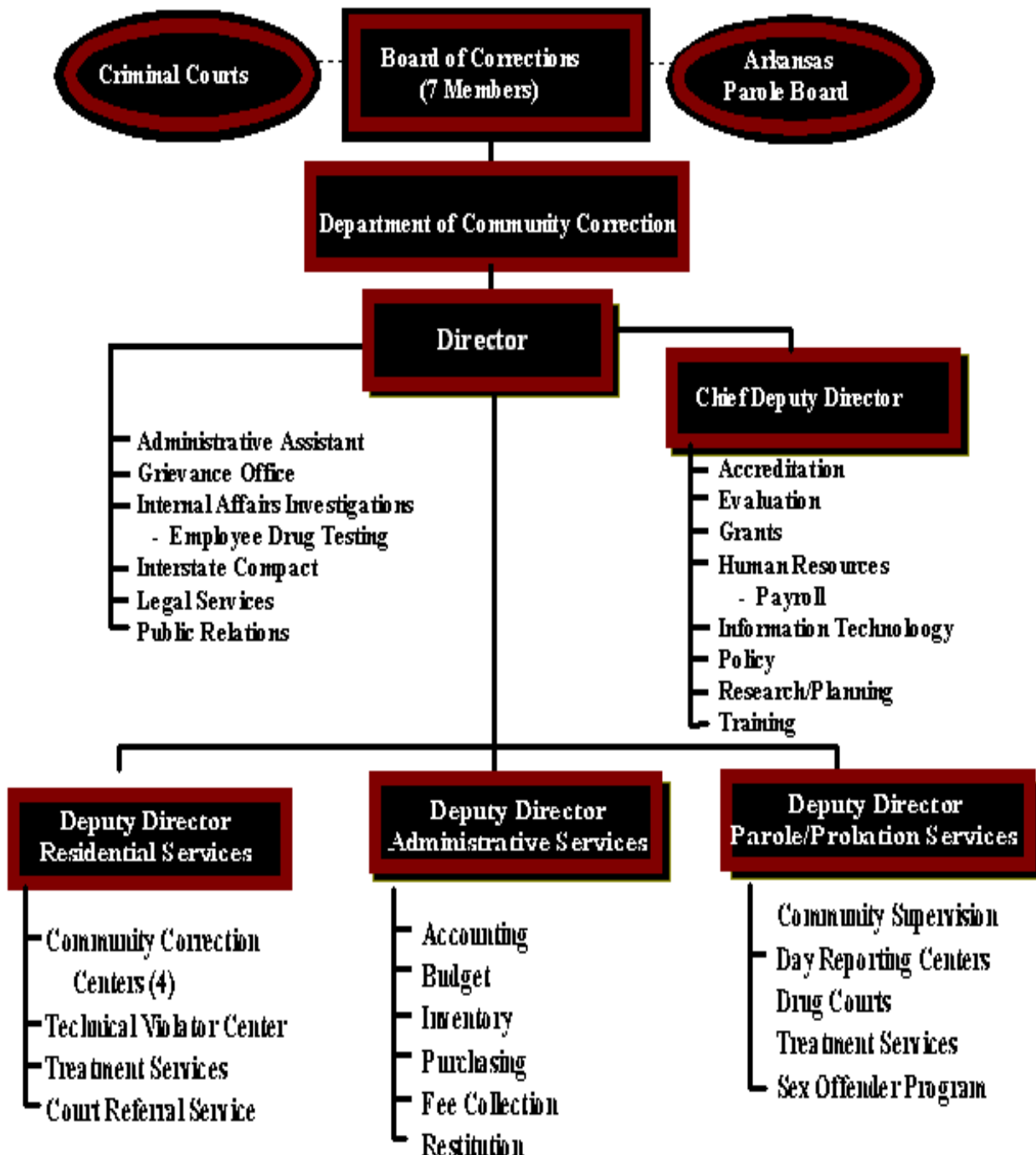


## BOC Mission Statement

*"Fulfill the mandates of the court through the use of confinement, treatment, and supervision in a safe and humane manner, while providing offenders the opportunity for positive change, thus contributing to public safety."*

# Arkansas Community Corrections Structure

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# DCC Management Team

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The DCC operates two major components, probation and parole services and residential services. The Management Team is comprised of staff with the authority to direct and/or support these major areas. The Management Team works together to determine priorities, address the operational needs, and create new and cost-effective solutions to issues confronting the agency.



**David Guntharp**  
**Director**



**Veter Howard**  
**Chief Deputy Director**



**Rick Hart**  
**Deputy Director of  
Residential Services**



**Dan Roberts**  
**Deputy Director of  
Probation/Parole Services**



**Anne Geddings**  
**Deputy Director of  
Administrative Services**



**David Eberhard**  
**Staff Attorney**



**Linda Strong**  
**Deputy Interstate  
Compact Administrator**



**Bill Lowe**  
**Human Resources  
Administrator**



**Rhonda Sharp**  
**Assistant to the Director  
for Public Relations**

G. David Guntharp, DCC director, reports to the Board of Corrections. As the Chief Executive Officer, the director is responsible for the overall administrative and fiscal operations of the agency. In addition, the director is responsible for ensuring departmental operations adhere to the agency mission and philosophy, while following State of Arkansas operational guidelines and meeting performance measures.

## Agency Goals

- To provide appropriate and effective supervision of offenders in the community.
- To provide for the confinement, care, control, and treatment of offenders sentenced to or confined in community correction centers in an adequate, safe, and secure environment.
- To develop and implement sanctions, programs, and services needed to function within the scope of the mission.
- To improve staff recruiting, retention, and training efforts.





## Staffing

On June 30, 2005, DCC had 1,025 employees (407 in residential services, 548 in probation/parole services, and 70 at central office). Of that number, approximately 29% were White males, 11% African American males, 34% White females, 25% African American females, and 1% Asian and Hispanic males and females; and 60.5% were female and 39.5% male.



During FY '05, there were 260 graduates from DCC training programs and courses for a total of 38,030 hours of instruction. 108 personnel received Residential Supervisor Basic Training, 7 Residential Services Support Staff training, 78 in Probation/Parole Officer Academy, 55 in Administration Basic Training, and 12 in Emergency Response training.

## Grants

The DCC manages residential and non-residential community-based sanctions, consistently seeking to improve and broaden the continuum of offender services by applying for federal, state, and private grants to increase public safety, improve offender rehabilitation, and lower recidivism.



DCC was authorized \$2,784,353 in federal grants during FY '05 to continue the Special Needs Programs for the dually diagnosed female offender in community correction centers, and provide vocational certification programs in welding and hospitality. Of the authorized funding, \$2,549,951 was designated to provide a continuum of services for serious and violent offenders and support the Hope Drug Court.

# Highlights

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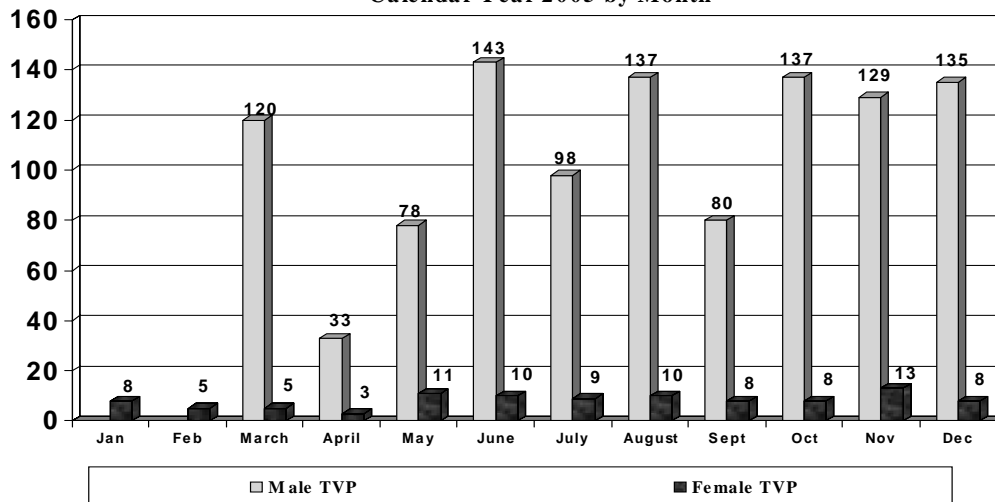
**On March 7, 2005, the Omega Center, a 300-bed male facility, opened in Malvern for technical violators.**

*“A technical violation is a failure to abide by the conditions of supervision other than by commission of a new felony offense.”*

*From the initial opening in March, 2005, through June 30, 2005, Omega averaged 92.50 new admissions per month, saving ADC bedspace for more serious and violent offenders.*



**DCC Male and Female Admissions to the Technical Violators Programs  
Calendar Year 2005 by Month**



## Significant Legislation

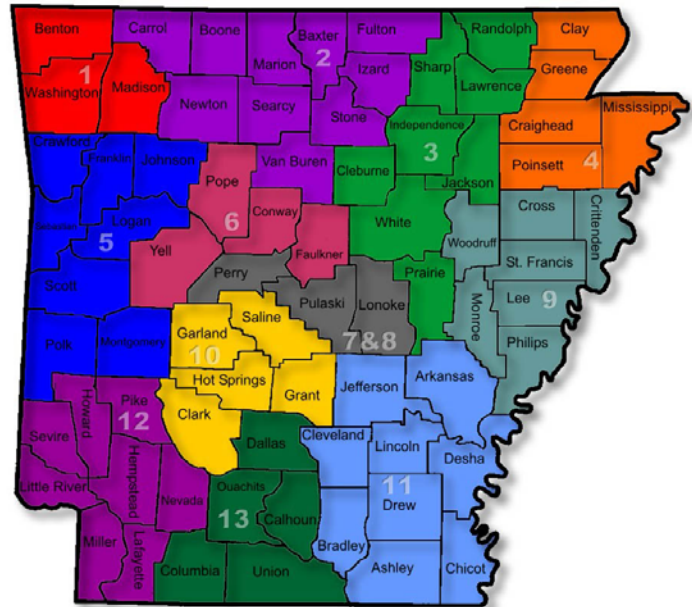
- Act 682 of 2005 provides the Parole Board authority, upon receipt of a referral from the DCC director or designee, for the early release of offenders from confinement. To be eligible, residents must have been sentenced and judicially transferred to the DCC, incarcerated for a minimum of 270 days, and determined by the DCC to have successfully completed their therapeutic program.
- Act 1378 of 2005 established transitional housing facilities to reduce the recidivism rate of offenders and to provide additional protection to the citizens of Arkansas. During FY '05, the DCC established transitional housing licensure requirements as required by law.

# Adult Probation and Parole Services

*“To provide community supervision that promotes public safety, provides restitution to victims, and rehabilitates the offender into a productive member of the community.”*

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Community supervision allows offenders to live at home under restrictions imposed by the court or Parole Board. Staff provide supervision through their work with offenders, judges, other court representatives, the Parole Board, coworkers, management, Interstate Compact, rehabilitation agency representatives, local and state police, and others. Supervision officers are certified as specialized law enforcement officers within one year of hire, pursuant to the Arkansas Executive Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training Rules and Regulations.



Area Map

Supervision objectives are to promote public safety through active community supervision of offenders and to facilitate offender rehabilitation through access to such services as substance abuse intervention and addressing educational and vocational issues.

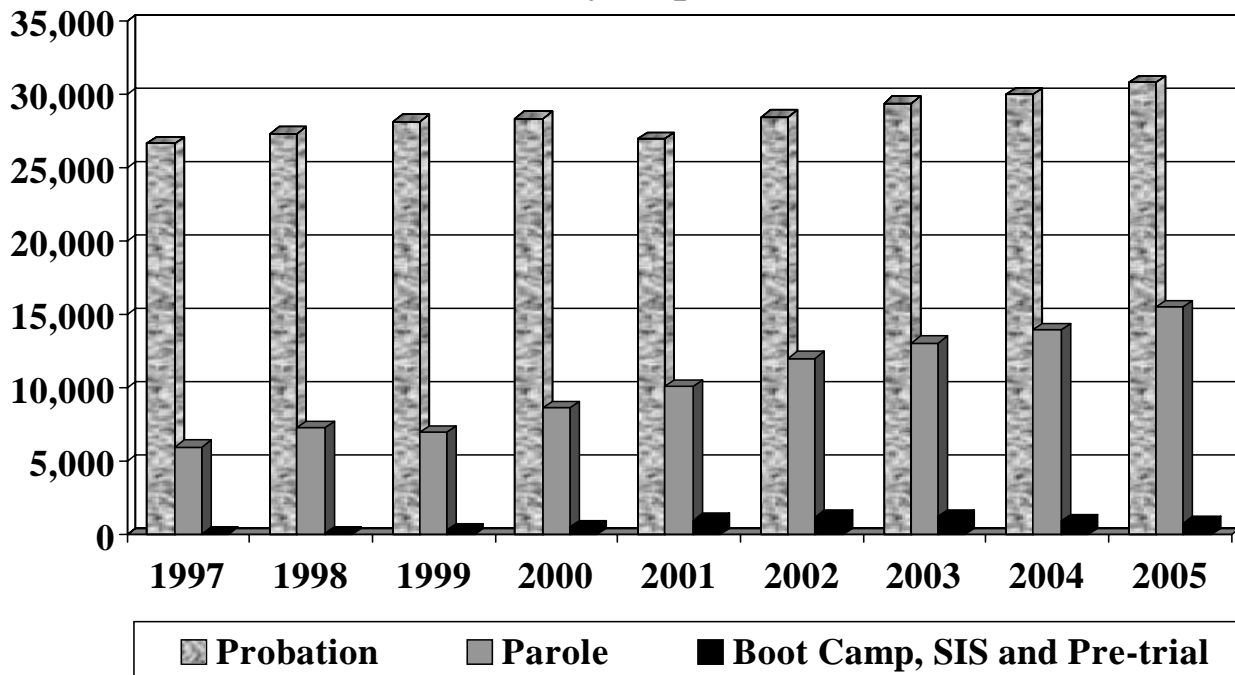


On June 18, 2005, there were 53 Probation and Parole Offices serving all 75 Arkansas counties. There were 548 Probation/Parole Services employees (319 probation/parole officers, 28 drug court officers, 33 drug court counselors, 17 substance abuse counselors, 10 specialized sex offender officers, 19 institutional parole officers and 122 administrative and program staff). Entry level supervision staff are required to take 260 hours of basic training as specialized law enforcement officers, as well as meet 40 hours annual training.



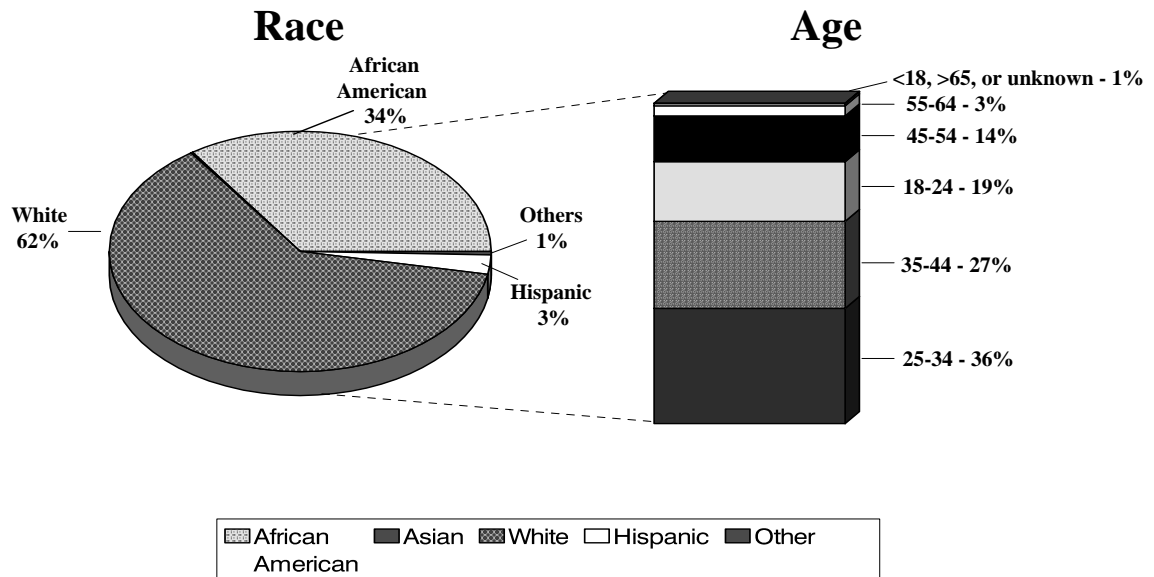
Probation and parole officers supervised 47,165 offenders during FY '05, with 16,408 new admissions and 13,255 released from supervision. Of those released, 51% were successfully discharged, 31% were revoked to ADC or DCC for a technical violation or new felony conviction, 5% were released to the Interstate Compact in other states, 8% returned from other states and discharged, 2% were administrative closures, 2% were released due to offender deaths, and 1% were unknown.

### June 30 Community Supervision Caseload

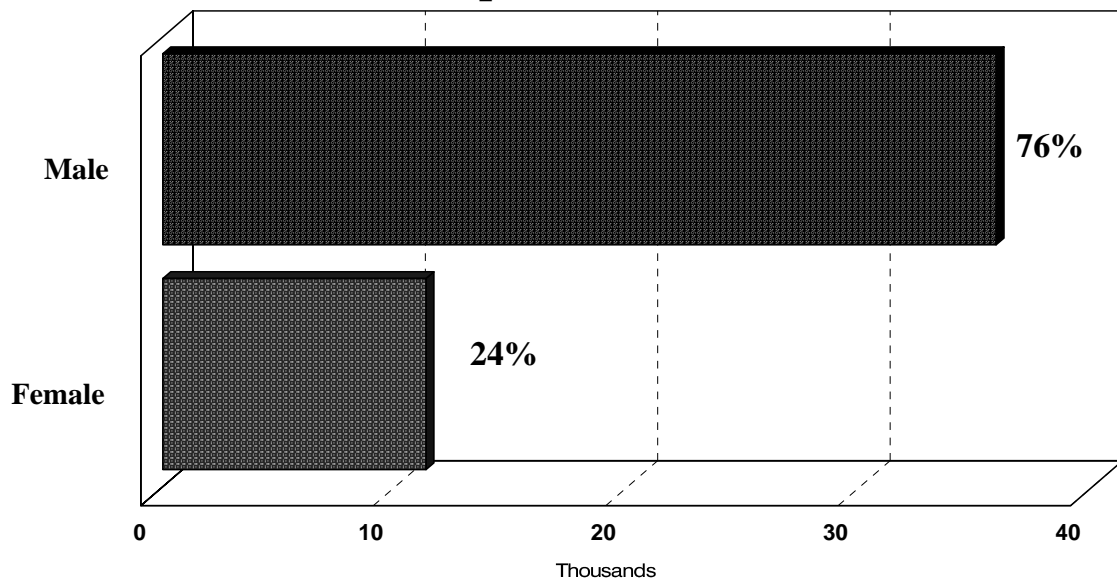


From 1997 through 2005, the average monthly growth for probation is 43 offenders per month; the average monthly growth for parole is 96.5 offenders per month.

## Offender Profile



## Population Gender



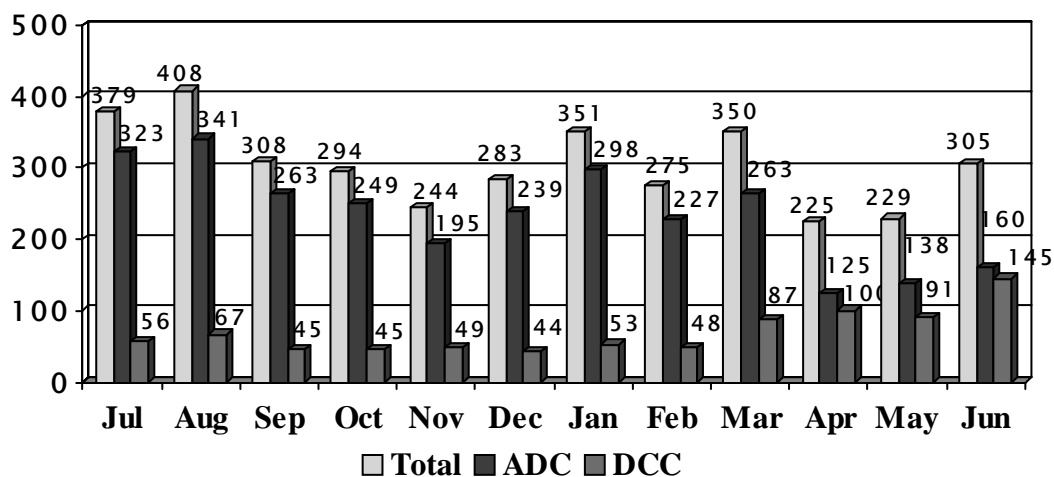




# Revocations

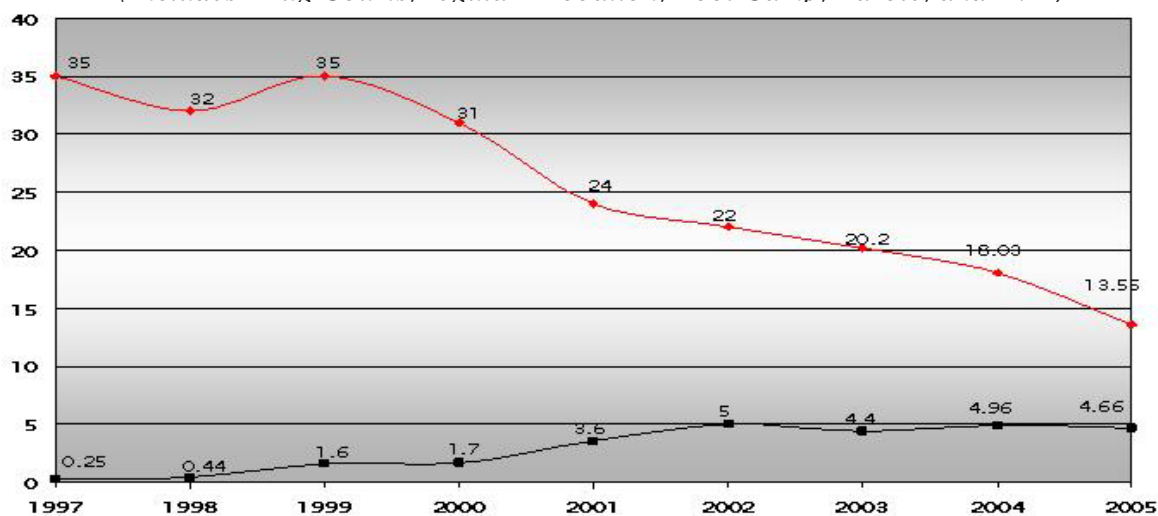
## FY '05 Revocations Resulting in Incarceration in Arkansas Corrections

Figures include Regular Program, Drug Court Probation, Parole, and Boot Camp



## REVOCATION SUMMARY

Percent of Average Caseload Revoked and Incarcerated by Calendar Year  
(Includes Drug Courts, regular Probation, Boot Camp, Parole, and TVP)



|           | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Parole    | 2,032 | 2,161 | 2,553 | 2,521 | 2,423 | 2,638 | 2,679 | 2,657 | 2,193 |
| Probation | 66    | 121   | 438   | 485   | 1,019 | 1,376 | 1,265 | 1,488 | 1,443 |

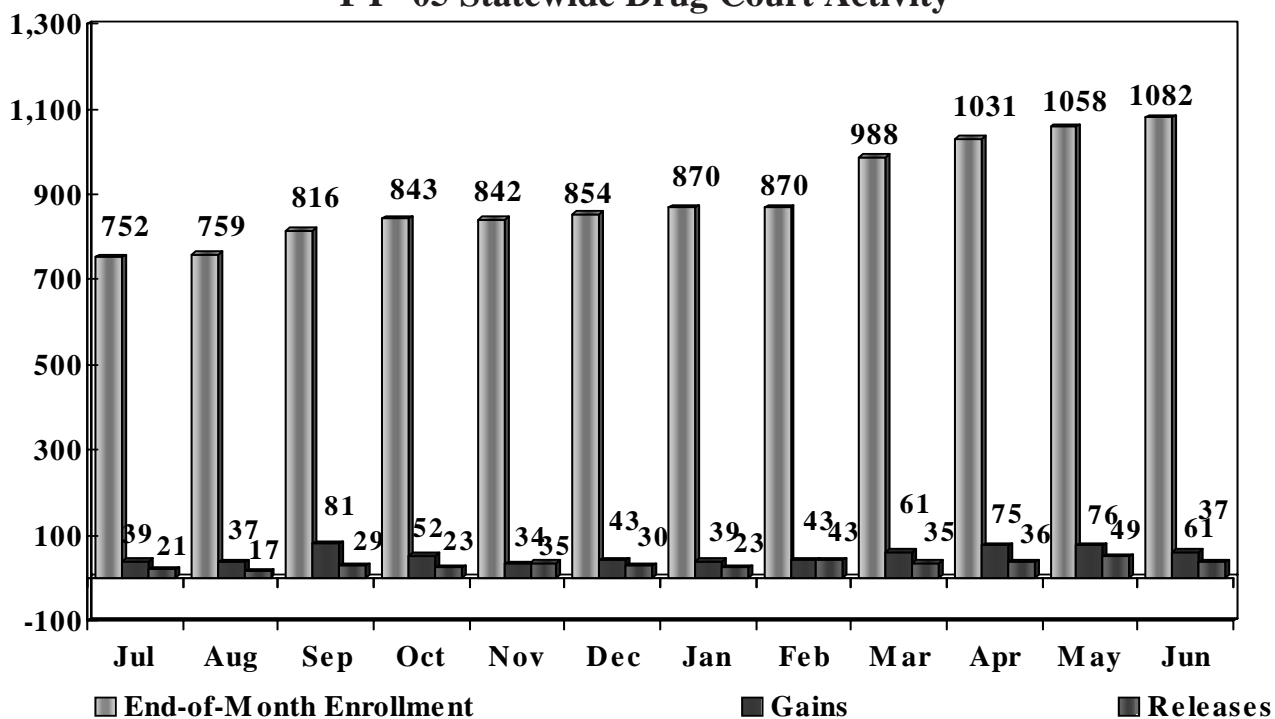


## Judicial Districts

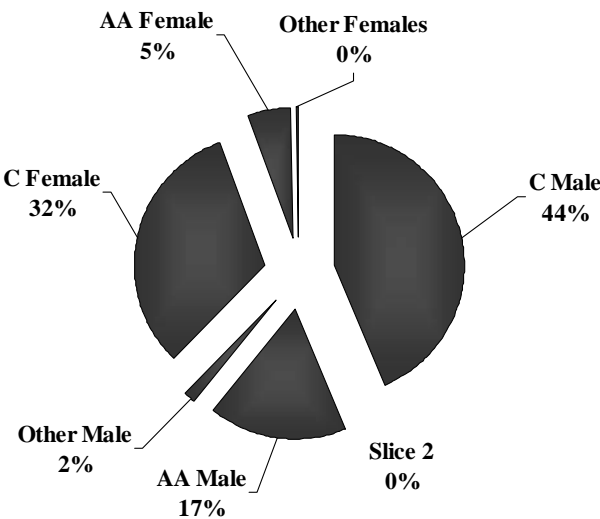
## Number of Drug Courts by Year

| Year Court Started | Number of Courts |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Pre-2000           | 2                |
| 2001               | 4                |
| 2002               | 4                |
| 2003               | 10               |
| 2004               | 8                |
| 2005               | 5                |
| Planned 2006       | 4                |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>37</b>        |

## FY '05 Statewide Drug Court Activity



Statewide Drug Court Gender and Race  
June 30, 2005



63% Male and 37% Female and 76% Caucasian 22% African American 2% All Other Races  
AA – African American C – Caucasian Other – Hispanic, Native American, Oriental

4/14/05





| <b>Drug Courts</b>                                    | <b>Average<br/>Monthly<br/>Population<br/>FY '04</b> |
|---|--|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Judicial District - Forrest City      | 7  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Judicial District - West Memphis      | 9  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Judicial District – Jonesboro         | 7  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Judicial District – Pocahontas        | 8  |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District - Fayetteville      | Not Tracked  |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Russellville      | 4  |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District - Little Rock       | 327  |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District North – Hope        | 12   |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District South – Texarkana   | 20   |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District East - Arkadelphia  | 4  |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District West – Nashville    | 8  |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Monticello       | 4  |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District East – Stuttgart   | 3  |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District West – Pine Bluff  | 5  |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Ft. Smith        | 57   |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – El Dorado        | 42   |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Magnolia         | 28   |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Mountain Home    | 2  |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Morrilton        | 6  |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Batesville       | 4  |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Searcy           | 4  |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District East – Hot Springs | 5  |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District West – Mena        | 9  |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District West – Bentonville | 19   |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District – Conway           | 5  |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> Judicial District – Van Buren        | 32   |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> Judicial District – Benton           | 24   |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> Judicial District – Lonoke           | 13   |
| <b>Average monthly client population/all courts</b>   | <b>668</b>   |

\*Only 4 months in FY '05 were used to compile average statistics for the 4th Judicial District, Fayetteville.

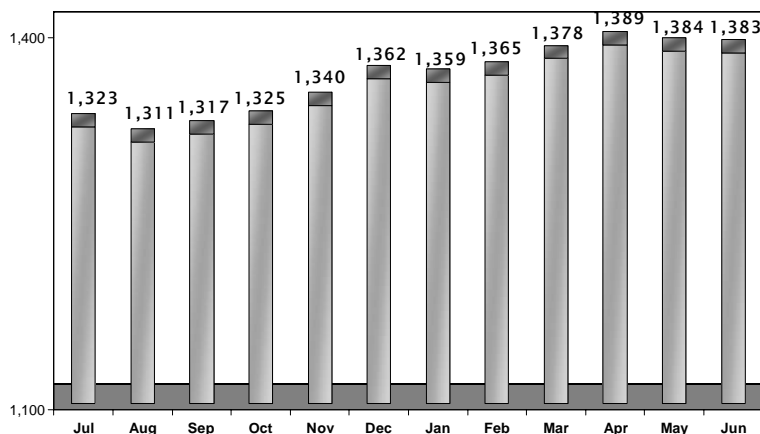
## Sex Offender Program

*"The goal is to increase public safety and provide offender accountability."*

The Sex Offender Program separates sex offenders from regular caseloads for supervision. As of June 30, 2005, there were 10 probation/parole officer positions devoted 100% to supervision and management of sex offenders.

Five of the officers carry caseloads, 2

received additional training as voice stress analysts, and 3 are trained polygraphists to help maintain the integrity of the program. The program operates in five regions of the state and staff work closely with the Department of Correction RSVP staff to supervise high profile, level 3, sex offenders in the community. Level 3 sex offenders are assessed to have the highest risk of reoffending and pictures are posted on the Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) website.



**Arkansas Interstate Compact Council**

This program allows states to enter into agreements for the transfer and supervision of parolees and probationers who are authorized to travel to another state. Responsibilities include processing investigation requests for transfer of supervision to and from other states, providing progress reports, and processing extraditions.

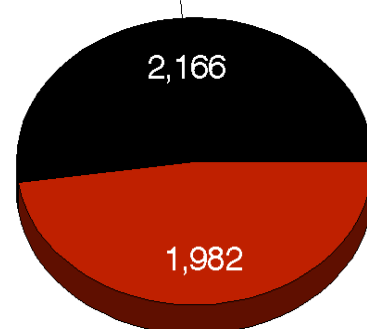
During FY '05, there were 4,148 offenders processed as Interstate Compact (IC) cases to and from other states. Of that number, Arkansas sent 2,166 offenders (769 parolees and 1,397 probationers) to other states for supervision and received 1,982 offenders (612 parolees and 1,370 probationers) from other states for supervision.

## Interstate Compact Probationers and Parolees

**Total: 4,148**

**Sent To Other States**

**52.2%**

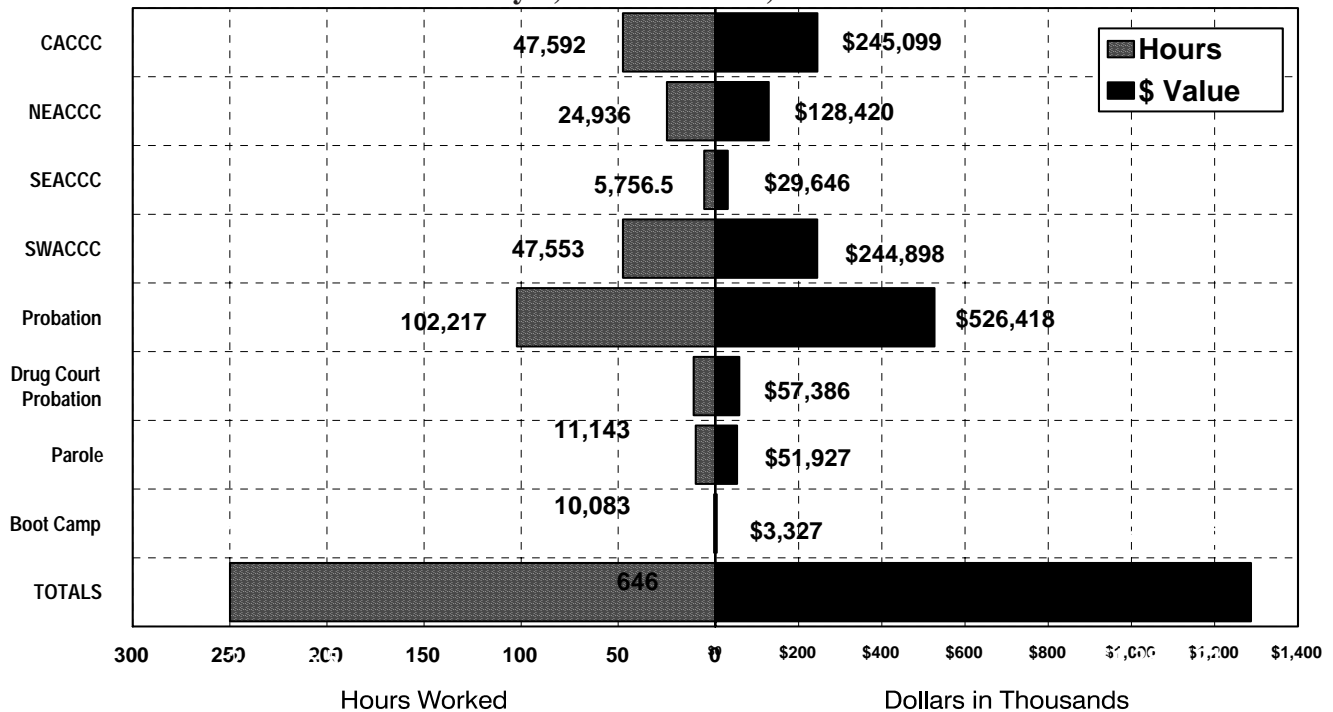


**From Other States**

**47.8%**

The **Community Service Program** holds the offender accountable for crimes committed by working to improve the community. During FY '05, probationers, parolees, and residents performed community service valued at \$1,287,121 by working 249,926.5 hours on a variety of projects.

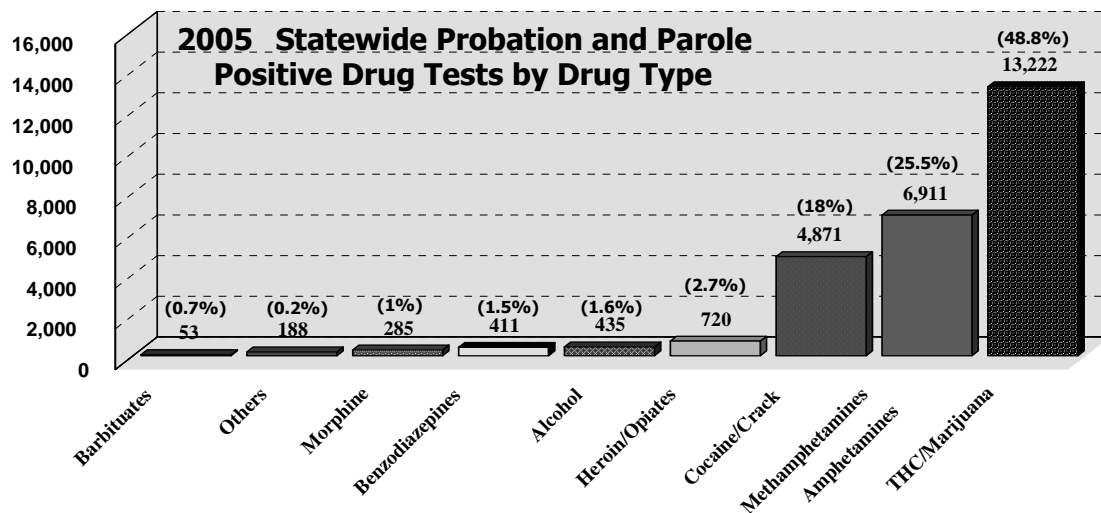
**Community Service Hours Performed**  
July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005





**Substance Abuse Testing:** Random urinalysis testing is a component of community supervision, with the goal of minimizing drug use among the offender population using a referral network for inpatient and outpatient substance abuse treatment services. Some 26,651 offenders (including drug court) provided 93,023 urine specimens for drug testing, with 11.5% testing positive for at least one drug.

Drug tests include 1-5 tests each. There were 287,247 tests for specific drugs administered during FY' 04, with 27,096 (9.4%) positive. The tests administered were random, for cause, suspicion, confirmations, and at intake. The chart below is a breakdown of positive test results:

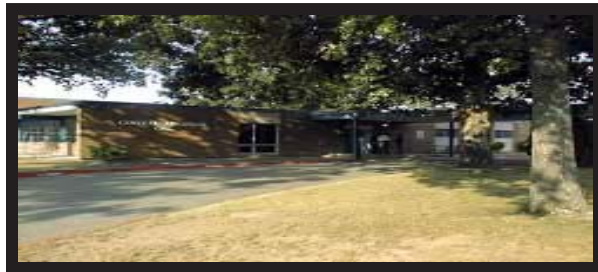


# Residential Services

*The Mission is to “to return residents to the community and the workplace as productive, accountable, and employable individuals by providing tools to help offenders develop alternative lifestyles to crime through training in life skills, chemical-free living, vocational, and other job skills training.”*

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**Central Arkansas**  
**4823 West 7th Street**  
**Little Rock, Arkansas 72205**  
**Phone: (501) 686-9800**  
**Opened: March 1994**  
**Capacity: 150**



**Southeast Arkansas**  
**7301 West 13th Street**  
**Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71502**  
**Phone: (870) 879-0661**  
**Opened: August 1994**  
**Capacity: 350**

**Southwest Arkansas**  
**506 Walnut Street**  
**Texarkana, Arkansas 71854**  
**Phone: (870) 779-2036**  
**Opened: November 1995**  
**Capacity: 475**



**Northeast Arkansas**  
**1351 Cyro Road**  
**Osceola, Arkansas 72370**  
**Phone: (870) 563-0210**  
**Opened: August 1999**  
**Capacity: 240**

**OMEGA**  
**Technical Violator Center**  
**104 Walco Lane**  
**Malvern, Arkansas 72104**  
**Phone: (501) 467-3030**  
**Opened: March 2005**  
**Capacity: 300**



A map of Missouri showing its 114 counties. Five counties are highlighted in gold: St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin, Madison, and St. Louis County. These counties are located in the central-eastern part of the state, surrounding the St. Louis metropolitan area.

The Omega Center, a fifth center established March of 2005, houses only technical violators. The center features a 60-day intensive treatment program that addresses issues parolees often face, such as anger management, parenting skills, education, and behavior modification.

Generally, residents receive substance abuse treatment and education services provided by the center staff and limited mental health services through a medical contract. They operate within a modified therapeutic community (MTC), which is a behavioral modification method for addressing criminal behaviors and patterns. The rules are clearly stated, are learned in orientation, and are modeled in everyday activities. DCC treatment focuses on a multi-level approach to reach desired re-socialization -- a change in thinking and behavior where pro-social choice and actions become automatic/reflexive. To achieve behavioral changes, the residents are taught new concepts, new values, and rules of expected conduct. They are given structure through a therapeutic environment of peers following, teaching, and modeling the new values and morals. There are positive and negative consequences for behavior.

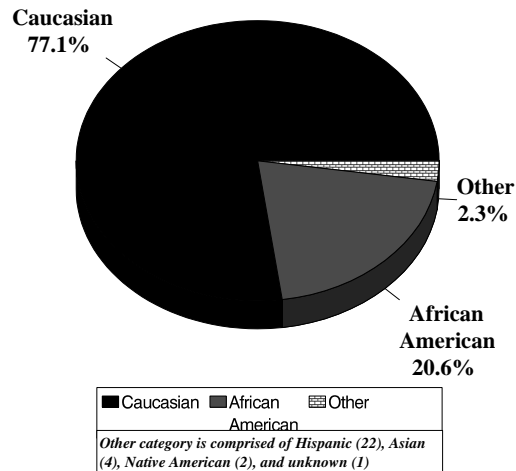
All staff members are considered a part of the therapeutic community. All staff model right living. Clinical staff instruct, facilitate group processes, monitor the community, conduct individual sessions, and document results. In a therapeutic community, the most powerful change mechanism is the community itself.



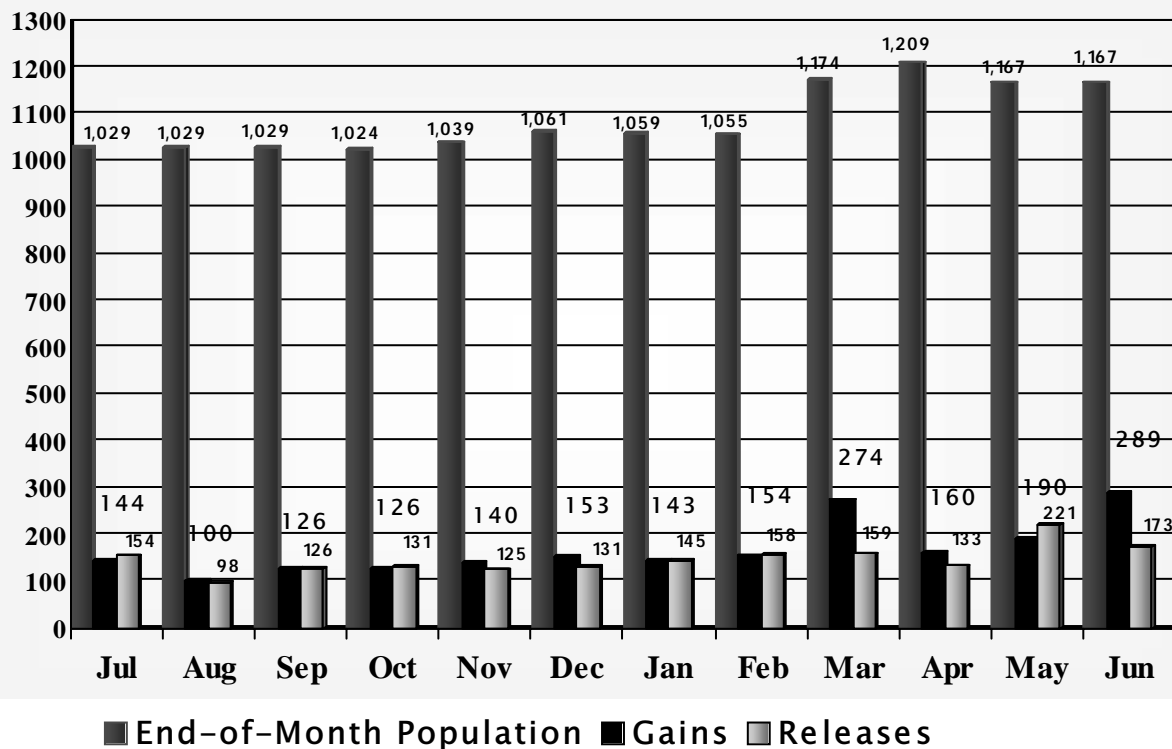
## Population

During FY '05, 3,009 residents participated in residential community correction center treatment programs. Of that number, 65% (1,970) were new admissions. The average commitment age of residents was 32. The average sentence for new commitments was 3.2 years, with the average time served by those released during FY '05 being 1.4 years.

## Racial Demographics



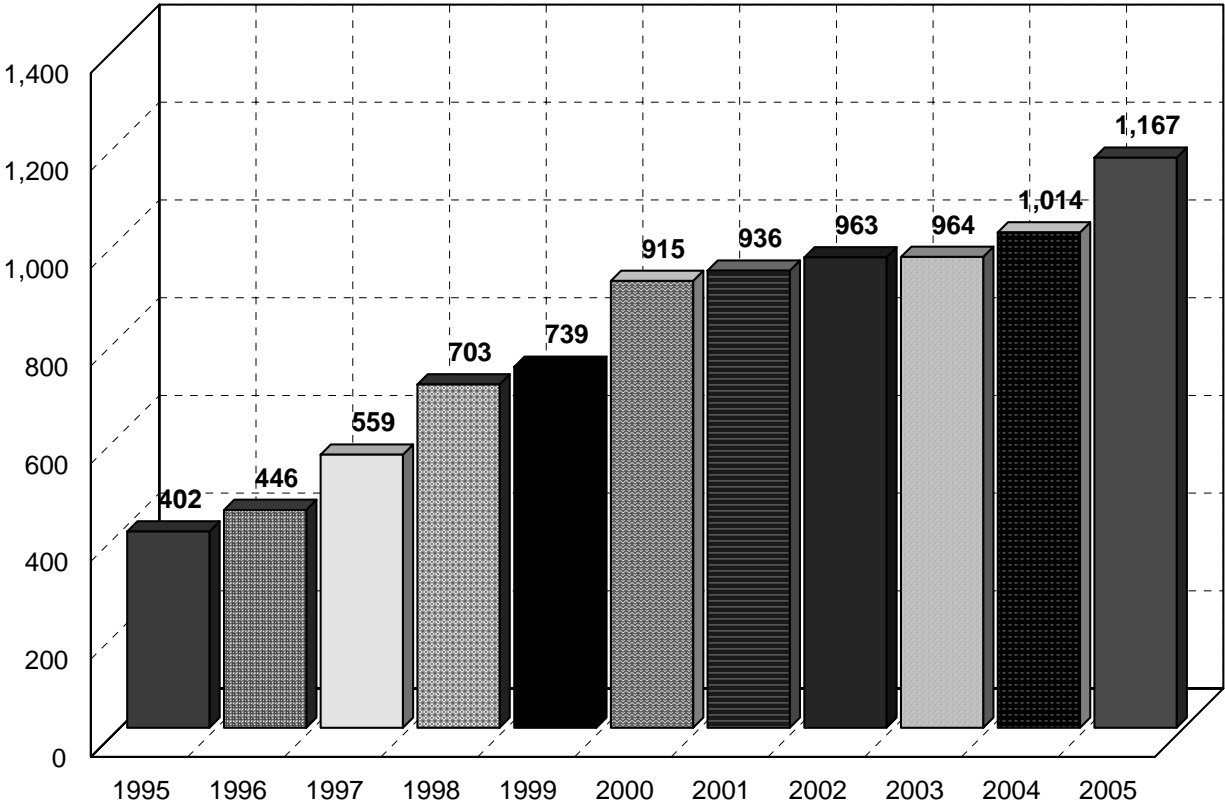
## Arkansas Community Correction Centers Population Activity FY '05





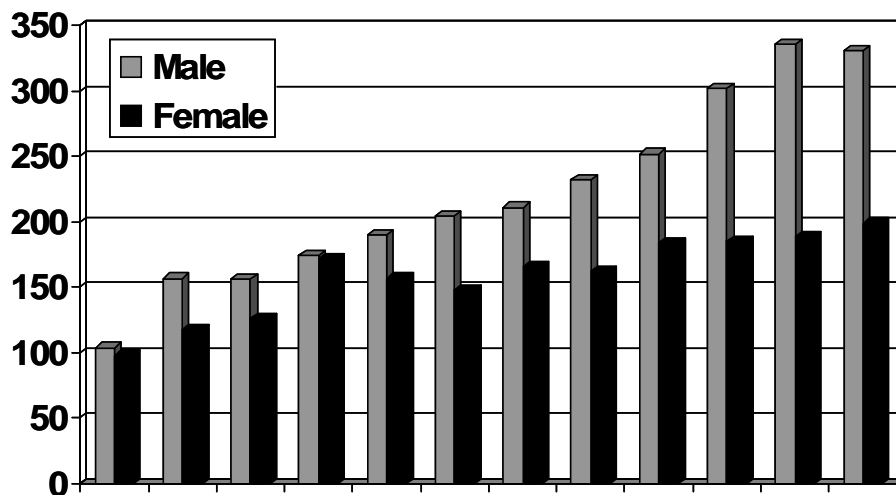
# Residential Centers Population Growth

From 1995 to 2005, the community correction center population increased by 190.3%.



## DCC Male and Female County Jail Backup July 30, 2004, through June 30, 2005

The budgeted reimbursement to localities for housing state prisoners in FY '05 was \$28.00 per resident per day.

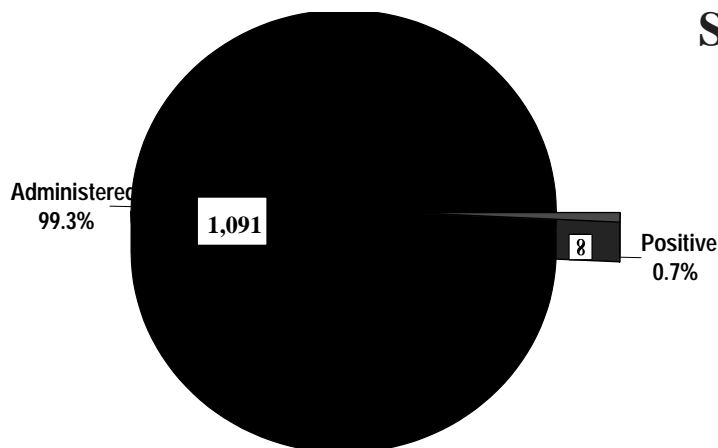


|        |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Male   | 104 | 157 | 156 | 174 | 190 | 204 | 211 | 232 | 252 | 302 | 336 | 331 |
| Female | 98  | 118 | 126 | 172 | 157 | 148 | 166 | 162 | 184 | 185 | 189 | 199 |

Male growth rate between July 2004 and June 2005 = 18.9 a month

Female growth rate between July 2004 and June 2005 = 8.4 a month

## Substance Abuse Testing



Of the 1,091 Drug and alcohol tests administered to residents of community correction centers, less than 1% had positive results. The tests were administered after an accident or incident, policy test, other, pre-release, pre-trial, random, regular, and upon suspicion.

# Budget

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## FY' 05 Budget Summary

**1. General Revenue** **\$49,181,045**

|                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>BUDGET</b>                    | <b>\$ 46,243,729</b> |
| Salaries (995 Employees)         | 27,270,786           |
| Extra Help                       | 25,000               |
| Fringe Benefits                  | 8,697,792            |
| Operating Expense                | 6,582,442            |
| Travel/Conference Fees           | 11,857               |
| Professional Fees (includes CMS) | 3,655,852            |

**2. Special Revenues (Funding from Probation/Parole Fees Collected)** **\$ 6,590,313**

|                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>BUDGET</b>            | <b>\$ 6,590,313</b> |
| Salaries (124 Employees) | 3,415,516           |
| Fringe Benefits          | 1,032,911           |
| Operating Expense        | 2,130,886           |
| Travel/Conference Fees   | 1,000               |
| War Memorial Parking     | 10,000              |

**3. Federal Revenue** **\$ 892,015**  
**(Funding is for the Hope Drug Court, Serious and Violent Offender, and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grants)**

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>BUDGET</b>          | <b>\$ 892,015</b> |
| Salaries (8 Employees) | 170,716           |
| Fringe Benefits        | 51,299            |
| Operating Expense      | 123,000           |
| Travel/Conference Fees | 27,000            |
| Professional Fees      | 520,000           |

**4. Cash Funds (Commissary and Coinless Telephone Revenues)** **\$ 869,198**

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>BUDGET</b>          | <b>\$ 1,287,534</b> |
| Operating Expense      | 1,187,534           |
| Travel/Conference Fees | 50,000              |
| Professional Fees      | 50,000              |

**5. County Jail Reimbursement (BUDGET UNFUNDED)** **\$ 2,000,000**

**6. General Revenues -- Construction -- Technial Violaor**  
**(Completion of Technical Violator Building)**

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| <b>BUDGET</b> | <b>\$ 2,974,873</b> |
|---------------|---------------------|

# Sanctions and Programs

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**Boot Camp (BC):** The Arkansas Department of Correction operates a Boot Camp Program where offenders complete a 120-day term in a strict, regimented program that emphasizes discipline and character building. Upon completion, the offender is released to the DCC for supervision, ensuring compliance with the terms of conditional release.

**Community Service Program:** Offenders repay the community by performing community service for non-profit community or non-taxable agencies and organizations. The program is administered by a Work Program Advisor (WPA) or other designated employee. Public services include such jobs as lawn care, trash removal from the highways and streets, demolition and construction projects, and general maintenance. The Community Service Program holds the offender accountable for crimes committed by working to improve the community, and sometimes working on the very property they damaged.

**Parole/Probation Services Substance Abuse Program (SAP):** DCC employs 21 staff to provide substance abuse counseling services statewide. Services include education, Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), life/social skills, employment readiness, health education and substance abuse outpatient treatment. During FY' 04, the program averaged serving 1,965 clients per month, including day reporting and drug court clients.

**Day Reporting Center (DRC):** The DRC is a comprehensive, non-residential program designed to promote public safety; provide offender accountability and control through intense supervision and surveillance; facilitate offender rehabilitation through behavior modification, substance abuse counseling and education; and develop employment skills. Offenders may participate as a condition of supervision or as a sanction for non-compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision.

**Drug Courts** – As of June 30, 2005, DCC coordinates with 28 drug courts, with more than 1,300 clients participating. This is a special court which handles probation cases involving substance abusing offenders through an intense supervision, monitoring, and treatment program. Clients receive outpatient treatment and counseling, are subject to economic and other sanctions and frequent drug testing and court appearances. Successful completion of the program results in dismissal of the charges, reduced or deferred sentences, lesser penalties, or a combination of these.

**Sex Offender Program** — This program is a method of separating special needs populations from regular caseloads for non-residential supervision, such as sex offenders or substance abuse cases. DCC received funding to establish and operate a pilot sex offender program, including ten new probation/parole officer positions. All positions were trained as specialized parole/probation officers in managing sex offenders. Five of the officers carry caseloads, two received additional training as voice stress analysts, and three are trained polygraphists to help maintain the integrity of the program. The staff are located in five regions of the state and worked closely with the ADC Reduction of Sexual Victimization Program (RSVP) staff to supervise high profile, level 3, sex offenders in the community. The program goal is to increase public safety and provide offender accountability.

**Educational/Employment/Vocational Programs:** When offenders are placed on community supervision by the courts or Parole Board, they are required to remain employed or participate in an educational or vocational training course as a condition of supervision.

**Economic Sanctions:** This deals with monetary sanctions imposed on an offender which is proportionate to the crime(s) committed and the offender's ability to pay within a reasonable period of time. Recently, the DCC centralized the supervision fee collection system for cost effectiveness, as well as increased accountability. Since this move, the collections increased tremendously. During FY '05, DCC collected \$6,824,186 alone in supervision fees. Fees go toward the cost of supervision.

**Interstate Compact:** This program allows states to enter into agreements for the transfer and supervision of parolees and probationers who travel from state to state. Responsibilities include processing investigation requests for transfer of supervision to and from other states, providing progress reports, and processing extraditions.

**Probation/Parole Drug Testing:** Random urinalysis testing is a component of community supervision, with the goal of minimizing drug use among the offender population using a referral network for inpatient and outpatient substance abuse treatment services.



**Technical Violator Program:** A technical violation is a failure to abide by the conditions of supervision other than by commission of a new felony offense. This program was established for parole technical violators. Offenders are housed for 60 days of intense treatment before returning to the community under DCC supervision or being revoked and returned to prison. The 50-bed Technical Violator Program for female offenders is located at the SEACCC in Pine Bluff. A 300-bed Technical Violators Center for males became operational in March of 2005 and is located in Malvern.

**Special Needs Program:** DCC operates a 60-bed male and a 40-bed female Special Needs units for dually-diagnosed offenders (substance abuse, mental health, and/or medical issues). The male SNU opened September 1, 1999, and the female unit opened October 1, 2003. These are the only DCC-operated programs offering treatment for dually diagnosed offenders in DCC custody. These programs operate within modified therapeutic communities at the Southwest Community Correction Center in Texarkana (males) and Southeast Community Correction Center in Pine Bluff (females).

**Intensive Supervision Program:** The program involves community-based supervision that allows offenders to live at home under relatively severe restrictions. Offenders in ISP programs usually are required to perform community service, attend school or treatment programs, work, meet frequently with a supervision officer, submit to curfews, employment checks, and tests for drug and alcohol use. The following sanctions could be part of the ISP:

**Electronic Monitoring:** A means of using telephonic or telemetry technology to monitor the presence or absence of an individual at a particular location from a remote location.

**Home Detention:** Requires offenders to spend all their time at home except when working or attending DCC authorized activities. It is more restrictive than intensive supervision. Home detention is most effective for short periods of time and can be used as a sanction to complement other programs such as intensive supervision or specialized caseloads.

**Mental Health Services:** If necessary, referrals are made to mental health providers, which could include inpatient and outpatient mental health, family, and psychological services.

**Restitution:** Offenders pay a form of reparation for personal or property damages incurred by the victim as a result of an offense. The purpose of this penalty is to compensate the victim(s) for losses while teaching the offender financial responsibility.

**Specialized Caseloads:** A method of separating special needs populations from regular caseloads for non-residential supervision, such as sex offenders or substance abuse cases.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs:** The DCC substance abuse treatment program is designed to serve residents upon entry until discharge. It is a three-pronged approach consisting of the therapeutic community (behavioral modification), intervention, which deals with both the addiction and offender thinking errors (cognitive), and the 12-step approach, which gives residents a concrete, step-by-step way of looking at their problems. It is also a method of working through offender and addiction issues. The purpose is to give residents the tools with which to identify past errors in thinking and acting, alternate thinking methods of making new beliefs and behaviors workable, and an environment in which the resident can safely practice changed thinking and behavior.

**Transitional Housing Facilities:** Transitional housing is temporary housing in the community for one or more offenders who have either been transferred or paroled from the ADC by the Parole Board or placed on probation by a circuit or district court. Transitional housing facilities may have programming, i.e., substance abuse treatment, group and/or individual counseling services, etc. Offenders go to these facilities to transition back into the community or as a sanction prior to prison. Offenders may also choose such a facility for the other job services and programming assistance.

# EMPLOYEE

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## **SPECIAL PROJECT OF THE YEAR**

*Wayne Masters, SWACCC, Texarkana  
Edgar Smith, Probation/Parole Area 5, Russellville  
Sharon, Ouellette, Probation Parole Area 11, Monticello  
Kathy Dunn, Probation Parole Area 6, Russellville*

## **OFFICER OF THE YEAR** *Kellie Brock, Area 6, Conway*



## **EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR** *John Hern, Data Processing Manager Central Office, Little Rock*

# AWARDS

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## **SUPPORT STAFF OF THE YEAR**

*Sherry Enderle, EEO Grievance Officer  
Central Office, Little Rock*



**DIRECTOR'S AWARD**  
*Lois Pugh, Area 7 Manager  
Little Rock Probation and Parole*



## **SUPERVISOR OF THE YEAR**

*John Mackey  
Assistant Area 12 Manager  
Texarkana*



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